tion of the Park, which was witnessed by thousands who lined the slopes of the hill.

The 15th Regiment, Col. F. M. Lawrence, and with several companies of the 16th Suffolk County Regiment encamp for a few days at Dwight's Grove, Queen's County, commencing on Tuesday, 21st inst. The officers of the Dutch Reformed Church have offered their be liding for the use of the troops should occasion require.

an interesting ceremony will take place at Fort
An interesting ceremony will take place at Fort
Hamilton to-day. The oath of allegiance to the Government will be administered to the officers and men
who took part in the affair at Fort Smatr, at 5 o'clark the (Saturday) afternoon, in pursuance of a late order of Leut. Cea. Scott. At the request of Capt. Double day, the officer in command, the eath will be admin the officer in command, the eath will be mining bered by District-Attorney Winslow. Col. Wood of the 14th Regiment with a detachment in his command, is understood, will be present.

#### BROOKLYN ITEMS.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT .- A Concert will this evening be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, by the Philharmonic Society of that city, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. This simple statement will do for the occasion all that is necessary, in calling the attention of the public to the amusement.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT .- Fulton street is now being paved with Belgian pavement. The work has been commenced at the ferry, and will extend to Joralemon street, at the rear of the City Hall.

FLAG RAISING IN BROOKLYS.—The ladies of the First-Place M. E. Church have made a beautiful silk flag, which they propose to imagurate with suitable commony this evening, at 8 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Judge Garrison and others, and the choir will ring the National Anthem. The public are invited to be present. to be present.

MURDER TRIAL IN THE COURT OF OVER AND TRUNDER.—The case of Lewis Hirsch, who was indicted for the killing of Joseph O'Nell in Williamsburgh on the 2-to of December last, was called on, but, councel not being ready, the trial was put of till text term, and the amount of bein hard at \$6,000, in two sureties. The Court then adjourned.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPEME COURT-GENERAL TREE-MAY 17.-Before Justices CLERKE, LEONARD, and BARNARD.

AN ATTORNEY CHARGED WITH MALFRACTICE. In re. E. R. L'Amoreaux.

This was a motion to strike from the roll of atterpractice. Mr. Judah appeared for the motion, and Henry L. Chiaton in opposition. Mr. L'Amerena was in Court. The

tharges are as follows:

1. That Mr. L'Amoreaux frankhlently obtained from Lewis L.
Levy (a defendant in a suit by Augustus Marion, and in
which as storney for said Marion, and obtained a judgment in
the Supreme Court of this city) the sum of \$5.96.44. That the
said L'Amoreaux presenced he had power and was duly authorhad as attorney and agent of Marion, who received said sum in
compremise and in tail satisfaction of said judgment, and gave
winfaction therefor.

compromise and in Ital estimation of and judgment, and gave misfaction therefor.

If That without sutherity and by decelt L'Amoreux received aid money of Levy and satisfied said judgment of record.

If That he never informed Marion or his agent of and settle-ment but beat the same server, chasing Levy to be such in France, by such concessment, and has kept said money, and still reading the same.

Presents the same.

IV. That Levy, by L'Amoreanz's misconduct and ma'proctice, was forced to par Marion the war-le of said judgment, #3a 6.5 the level of the said and the said was imprisoned therefor, and L'Amoreanz has not although demanded, repaid to add Levy the said #350 44.

V. That L. Amoreanz, in his capacity and office of attorney, has defrauded Levy of this money, and as attorney in this matter, has committed malpractice, as stated in affidavits (submitted in the case).

The opposition set up that, at the time Mr. L'Amoreaux made the compromise, he claimed that he did it on his own responsi-bility, and did not represent that he was authorized by his client

After hearing argument the Court ordered the case to be ferred to Mr. Orsamus Bushnell, to hear, and report the facts to the Court.

CHAMBERS-Before Justice MULLIN.

The Mayor, &c., agt. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—Motion

John W. Britton agt. H. W. Cohen, et. al.-Motion denied with \$10 c.sts.

# UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-MAY 17.

Hefore Judge NRISON.

THE SLAVER MOSTAUK.

THE SLAVER MOSTAUK.

Mr. Charles N. Black, counsel for Wm. Pratt, the mate of the ship Hakes, whose arrest for being engaged in the Bave-trade has been before noticed, moved for the discharge of the piscent on the own recognizance, or that he night be admitted to ball on the ground that the principal witness against him had disappeared.

The District A normy said the witness referred to was named Harra and as he appeared to be a willing witness, and was endeavoring to obtain further testimony than his own a larger liberty had been given him than a usual in such cases. In view of the slave traffic, it would not appear straige that a witness cook be sundenly spirited away. This case had been heard before Commissioner Betts, who decided to hold the accused for trail.

The Judge asked if the case had been before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Smi h replied in the negative, but said he would lay is
before them on Menday next. So this arrangement received
the assent of Mr. Biack, and the matter was then dropped. MURDER TRIAL.

MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Samuel Collins, Lewis Fentherstone, and John Dunicavie, for the murder of Capt Pike of the American ship Gen. Fackhill, was then commenced. The na tituars of this case have several times appeared in the papers. The ship Gen. Parking belonged to the Charleston and Liverpool Line, and on the 25th of rebruary last left Liverpool on a return

and en the 25th of rebrany hast left Liverpool on a return
Decage.

On the first day out a difficulty was caused by an order from
the esptain directing the need to etil the ropes differently; and,
at a hier period in the day, the accosed and John Kelly attacked
the captain with kniver, and wounded him so severely that he
died a few minutes afterward. They then attacked the first
mate, inflicting serious lejury upon him. The men gave three
obsers, and told the second mate to put back to Liverpool. He
concused were taken in custody by the detective police, and seat
to the city for trial.

The Pisarict-Automey entered a noile prosequi in regard to
Kelly, with the intention of neighim as a witness.

Mr. W. F. Howe appeared for the accused.

The first matic of the vessel, and other witnesses, were excanined. Their testimony was in ambitance the same as the
above statement. The bloody clothes taken from the body of
the murdered captain were produced in the court. The oase is
still on.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TRAM. - May 17. - Before Justice HOPPMAN. THE JOSEPH WALKER AGAIN—CLAIM FOR WHARFAGE.

Moses Tajior et al. agt. The Atlantic Mutual Assurance Com-

Moses Taylor et al. agt. The Atlantic Motual Assurance Company et al.

This is an action by the owners of the pier and slip where the Joseph Walker sank at the foot of Rosesveit street, is December, 1653, against the Atlantic and other Insurance Companies, for wharfage during the time that vessel was suffered to remain there. The testimony was that the owners abandoned to the Incurance Companies, as for a total loss, subsequently Walter It. Jones, one of the Board of Underwriters made a contract with Mr. Bell, a wrocker, who one deavored to rate her by boarding up, putting cannes round and pumiting he to receive seventy-time per cent of the net proceeds of bull and cargo recovered. He commenced operations in May or June, 1854, and failed through the cannes bursting Mr. Lewis, another wrecker, then took he in bands and succeeded in raising her and heaving her up one handred feet further in the deck. In December 1854. Letther there ready to be finally floated off in the spring when the absence of frost would permit a strain on the chains.

Mayor Wood interfered at this stare, and puder a contract.

the sping when the absence of frost wound primit a stand be choins.

Mayor Wood interfered at this stage, and under a contract to Watter R. Jones, jr., Barnes & Hodge undertook the work. They, in turn, were driven of by the Mayor's authority in the Falt, and the vessel removed in October 1855. The evidence being in for the plaintiff, Mr. Lord asked the Court to Instruct the jury to give a verdict for the defendants on the ground that the vessel being such in public waters, it was the drift of the plaintiff, (they receiving tools) to have removed the obstruction, or of the city suthorities, and therefore they could not claim wharf-

Also, that the Insurance Companies did not take possession of the vessel but were merely owners of what was saved. And even if they were owners, they would not be liable, insameth as they used due diligence.

On the first points the Court ruled against the defendants, al-though expressing some doubt ou the question whether it was not the duty of the owners of the pier and slip to have removed the observacion; but coarged the Jury that they should find a verdict for the defendants, on the proof of baving used due diff-

DEPARTURE OF MRS. LINCOLN.-At 111 o'clock year terday morning Mrs. Lincola visited the Park Barracks, accompanied by Mrs. Grimsley, Mrs. Patterson. and Mr. Wood. A large number of distinguished per cons were admitted within the inclosure, and among them many ladies. Col. Van Buren, in command of the baracks, escorted Mrs. Lincoln through the quarters. Mrs, Lincoln was gratified to observe the orderly conduct of the troops and other evidences of discipline. The soldiers were drawn up in lines surrounding the grounds to restrain the over-anxious crowd outside, which at that early bour was very large. Having made the tour of the barracks, Col. Van Buren invited the party into a small apartment where refreshments were provided, and here the officers of regiments in barrack were presented. At 12 o'clock Mrs. Lincoln returned to her carriage, and proceeded to the Spingler Institute, to attend a meeting of ladies who are preparing articles for hospital use during the war. There & number of the wives and daughters of leading citizens were introduced to her. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon she was escorted by her friends to the Fall River boat so board of which she departed for Boston. It is the satention of Mrs. Lincoln to spend the Sabbath with her son at Cambridge, return to this city on Monday - shernoon, and proceed immediately to Washington.

### THE STATE OF EUROPE

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, April 27, 1861, The great feud between Cavour and Garibaldi is at last made up, though it remains to be seen whether the reconciliation will be lasting. Last week's stormy discussion made a very disagreeable impression on all the friends of Italy. A schism seemed inevitable. Piedmont applauded Cavour, but Lombardy, the Emilia, and Naples sided with Garibaldi. The King became very much excited on Saturday evening when he was informed about the parliamentary, or rather unparliamentary, quarrel between his two most distinguished subjects. He said, "I will show them "that this squabble must finish." But some indiscreet friends of the President of the Council widened, in the mean time, the breach, by inciting Gen. Cialdini, the conquer of Gaëta and Castelfidardo against Garibaldi. On Monday he had penned a most intemperate letter and sent it to the evening paper, even without having sent it previously to Garibaldi. It transpired soon before the publication, and many of the friends of both Generals tried to induce Cialdini to suppress the most inopportune publication. It was in vain; at three in the afternoon he sent an order to the Editor to print the letter, and his aid-de-camp took the original to Garibaldi. The conquerer of Sicily lay in his bed surrounded by several friends when the letter arrived. He read it without mentioning anything to the society around him, and continuing to take part in the con vergation; but he wrote at once a dignified and ealm answer. Cialdin's letter caused the greatest excitement throughout the country. The aristocracy and the superior officers sent their visiting cards to Caldini; the people and the subaltern officers openly supported Garibaldi. Street demonstrations took place at Milan, Boulogne, Asti, and other towns, and Nigra, the Chief of the Neapolitan Government, has announced to the Cabinet by telegraph, that he cannot answer for Naples unless Garibaldi is appeased. Victor Emanuel then took the quarrel in his own hands. He ordered, on Wednesday, Count Cavour and Garibaldi into his presence, and told them that their discord com-promised the interests of Italy, inviting them to come to a frank and outspoken explanation upon all the points which divided them, and, if possible, to a good understanding. The royal word had great effect Cavour and Garibaldi declared at once that they sacrificed their personal feelings to the weal of Italy, and Garibaldi accepted Cavour's proffered hand upon condition that his scheme for the armament of the nation should be taken into serious consideration by the Cabinet. If Cayour earnestly prepares to arm the nation, there will be no longer any reason for further quarrels. The President of the Council gave his word that he would do his best and try to falfill the desires of the General; thus they parted as friends. Returning home, Garibaldi found a most pressing invitation from the Marchesa Pallavicino to visit her without delay. Arriving at her palace, he met there his friends Beixio and Medici, and with them the General Cialdini, who expressed his regret for his letter and requested Garibaldi to

soon. The understanding shout it is completed be tween Paris and Turin, and in a few weeks the French will withdraw from Rona be make place for the Italian army. Victor Emanuel had, however, to promise that he will not formally annex the so-called territory of St. Peter to the Italian Kingdom betore he gets the Pope's consent to the transaction.

In France, the armaments continue on a great In France the armaments continue or a great scale, though it is believed that there will be no war this year. The Polish movement and its cruel re-pression by Russia have had great influence on for-eign policy. Russia's schemes in the East being necessarily adjourned, France, too, retires her The Polish movement and its cruel reeign pelicy. Rissia's schemes in the flast being necessarily adjourned. France, too, retires her troops from Syria by the 1st of May, and the alliance with England is strengthened. As to the internal policy, the crimes of the priests are no more hushed up, and it is probable that the powerful and far-extending Association of St. Vincent da Paola

The two heroes shook hands most cor-

dially, and for the moment peace and good under-

standing are again reestablished. The country ratifies it by universal exultation, though it is quite certain that the present arrangement is but a truce,

nd that the feu I will be renewed in a different and

more serious form, as soon as Victor Emanuel is crowned at the Capital, and the foreigners expelled

from the Peninsula. As to the first, it may happen

s to be broken up. Spain totters on the verge of a new revolution, The Queen is discredited, and the pretended Don Juan is ready to throw the country into a civil war at the first opportunity. His intellectual faculties are not very shining, but he had the good lack to find a man of great powers. Mr. Azeo, who is directing his policy. We should not be astonished to recting his policy. We should not be astonished to hear of a new descent in Spain, and of a pronunciamiento following it. The King of Portugal, Don Pedro II., is likewise very popular in Spain, and would have good chances for reuniting the two Iberian kingdoms, but the Portuguese most bitterly oppose any idea of annexing Spain, since they know that their nationality would be soon absorbed by

that of the more powerful neighbor-kingdom. Germany again falls asleep. The Danish question, and that of the Hessian Constitution, which during the Winter seemed to approach a solution, are again adjourned; but Denmark prepares against are again adjusted, and seems to have secured French support. There are two French vessels cruising about the coasts of Denmark.

In Austria the Imperial Council is to meet on Monday next. Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Venetia, and Southern Tyrol refused to elect members for that new-fangled body, while a portion of the Bohemian, a majority of the Galician and of the Tyrol members lay by far greater stress upon the provincial organization than upon the central representation of the country. It is very probable that Schmerling, the father of the stillborn Constitution, will soon be superseded by Baron Hübner, who is anxious to conciliate the Hungarians. In Hungary the Diet is still engaged in organizing itself. The Verifying Committees have not yet closed their work, and parties are forming; but a few days will suffice to develop the policy of the Hungarians. They expect now principally the propositions of the Creatian Diet and of the Serbian Convention. They prefer likewise that the Imperial Council should be the first to speak out, in order to know how far Austria can be trusted at present. The repression of the Polish movement, and the march of three Russian army corps to Poland, made a considerable impression on the Hungarians, who have not yet forgotten how the occupation of the Danubian Prin-cipalities preceded in 1848 the Russian intervention As to Russia, the emancipation of the serfs has not produced any peculiar agitation. The late serfs are contented and calm, and ready to remain for two years longer under the control of their landlords. In Turkey the insurrection of Bosnia gains in ex-

tent, but Omer Pasha has lately been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the European army, and

will soon march against the insurgents. TURIN, April 30, 1861. While in America war has already begun and the cannon is roaring, though no blood has been shed, European politics have relapsed into a state of comparative calmness. The budget occupies England more than the rifle volunteers, and the invasion panic has completely ceased, though Napoleon continues to build a formidable fleet of shell-proof iron frigates. In France, the armaments continue, but it does not seem that they are destined for any immediate attack. The troops which occupy Syria, and were looked at as the vanguard of an army to interfere with the Oriental question, are to be withdrawn by the 1st of June, while the garrison of Rome is still to remain for a time protecting the Pope, and thus adjourning the war between Austria and Italy, since it has been resolved at Turin not to think of the

conquest of Venetia so long as the question of Rome is not settled.

Prince Napoleon has challenged the Duke of Aumale, and though their meeting may be serious enough for either of the princes, the personal diffi-

culty has no influence upon public affairs. The meeting has become inevitable, since the French Army required it, and Prince Napoleon has at last found an occasion to prove that he does not lack

personal courage. Napoleon III. continually recommends to the Poles and Hungarians the greatest discretion. He does not wish to see European peace disturbed at

the present moment. In Italy, the nation again completely trusts Count Cavour and his temporizing policy trusts count the present year, does not aim at more than the occupation of Rome. Garibaldi's scheme for the armament of the nation meets with considerable opposition in the Chamber, which wishes to restrict the National guard to the Electors, and refuses to give the proletarians instruction in the use of arms, otherwise than in the regular army. The financial condition of the country is likewise serious enough for rejecting a plan which would cost a considerable sum of money. Last year's deficiency amounts to 314,000,000 francs; and, since the taxes have not yet been equalized throughout the peninsula, Piedmont and Lombardy are heavily burdened, while the Emilia, Umbria, the Marches, and the Kingdom of Naples escape, comparatively speaking, scot free. A new loan of effective 500,000,000, nominally of 700,000,000, will be, therefore, concluded as soon as the negotiations with Rothschild come to a close The unification of the different provincial debts into one great Italian debt is likewise proposed by the Minister of Finances, and tends to become a new bond of union between the different parts of Italy. The populations, however, look upon this finance scheme with great distrust. They do not see the reason why the Neapolitan 5 \$\psi\$ cents, which, under the Bourbons, were at par, should now be at 72, and why the new kingdom, with all the resources of the peninsula, should have less credit than the small State of Piedmont. Even the debt of last October was contracted at 79½, while now it is impossible to get money at better terms than 694, though since October, Gaeta and Messina have fallen, and the hopes for peace become strengthened. We must admit that, however great Cavour may be as a Minister of Foreign Affairs, he has no luck with finances.
Still, Austria is by far worse off. Her finances

are in the greatest moddle. Hungary has not been paying any taxes for these last five months, and her example has become contagious. Croatia and Transylvania now find it likewise more comfortable to refuse the taxes, and the Minister Plener puts all his hope in the Council of the Empire, though Hungary, Transylvania, Crontin, Istria, Venetia, and the Trentine country, have refused to elect members to that first Legislative body of the Austrian Empire; that is to say, out of 32,000,000 inhabitants, 20,000,000 refuse to be represented. We shall now see whether the representatives of 12,000,000 will have the courage to legislate for all the Empire, and whether the Emperor will have the still greater courage to enforce the resolutions of Imperial Council with the sword in those provinces which have virtually secoded from the Victma Government, though not from the reigning dynasty.

The Hungarian Diet is still absorbed in verifications and formal business. The discussions will not commence before Wednesday next, and the first resolution must bring matters to a crisis. If Francis Joseph yields, he will have to transfer the center of the Empire from Vienna to Pesth. If he remains firm, and maintains the ascendency of the German minority, which, till now, has misgoverned the Empire, he will find it necessary to dissolve the Diet, and most probably to proclaim the state of

siege.

How, by such means, the empty trensury can be filled, and the unity of the Empire prescrived, remains to be seen. At any rate, it is not a fit occasion for attacking Victor Emanuel in Italy, who will not lose this respite. He is organizing a power-ful army, to be ready in 1862 to attack Abstria in Venetia, though the continual intrigues of the ex-king of Naples repeatedly stir up insurrections in the provinces. Cavour has already often complained against this abuse of hospitality, but the Papal Government looks upon the Kingdom of Italy as upon an enemy, and openly supports Francis II. while the French garrison remains neutral, its duty being to guard the person of the Pope, and not to interfere with the politics of his Court. Napoleon, h. wever, is already weary of his post as the Pope's protector, and the complicity of the Roman Government with the Neapolitan conspira-

cies will, sooner or later, become the prefex withdrawing the French troops from Rome. Still his position is, for the moment, less advantageous than three months ago. The Orleanist and Legiti-mist opposition against him has considerably increased in virulence, since the Priest party, for-merly attached to Imperiation, has broken loose from him, and the Polish movement has shaken the position of Prince Gorchacoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has until now, represented the French alliance. All the efforts of the French Emperor are now directed to one point, to bring about some reconciliation between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and thus to renew the good under standing with the Czar. Until such a good under standing takes place, the Oriental question remainin abeyance, and the Hungarians are advised to temporize and not to rely on French or Italian as-

The Germans maintain the same undecided policy as before. Neither the question of German unity nor the provincial questions of Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse have progressed a step for months. The negotiations between Prussia and Austria about the command of the Federal army have led to no result, and the Prussian Parliament wastes its time with internal questions, the Lower Chamber coming into a regular conflict with the Upper Chamber where the party of the country squires is strong enough to paralyze any liberal reforms. The King himself shows no firmness. He wavers between the himself shows no firmness. He wavers between the parties, and cannot come to any resolution. The Vienna Parliament, which was opened yesterday, is still an unknown quantity. Most probably it will not be able to win the confidence even of the Siavo-Germanic provinces, the reactionary elements being too strength somewhall in it. too strongly represented in it. So much is certain: that it will not be able to bring anything like order into the finances.

THE COMING WAR-FRENCH SYMPA-THIES FOR AMERICA. From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 3, 1861.

The month of April, to which the " War in the Spring" was adjourned from March, has passed in peace. The now growing confidence in the continuance of peace has doubtless been helped by the purely chronological side of this fact: luckily for "sellers" April bath 30 days only. At the same time the aspect of the European situation is less threatening of immediate danger than it was three weeks ago. Garibaldi stopping only at Genoa to give away his daughter in marriage to one of his officers, retires to Caprera seemingly persuaded that the moment for his action is adjourned, and that the interests of Italy meanwhile are best left in the hands of Cavour. Cavour desires to avoid war with Austria; so does Napoleon. The alliance between France and England, so far as the two Governments are concerned, has not been more intimate since the Crimean war than it apparently is now. England is always opposed to Any attempt of Garibaldi to land on the Dalmatian coast would differ from his expedition to Sicily, in that it would not be favored by the connivance of his own Government at the outset, nor by the prachis own Government at the outset, nor by the practical protection of the English vessels in the Adriatic in its execution. Had England done what Napoleon asked it to do in combination with his marine, that expedition would have been arrested. Now, Napoleon and England are combined. And both seem agreed for once about sick-man Turkey. The latest "well-informed" rumor agrees well snough with the one I reported last week, as to the arrangement for the Syrian business. The French ar-my of occupation will be withdrawn, leaving perhaps a garrison at Beyrut only; England will keep cruis-

ers near the Syriau coast. Both nations will unite in forcing Turkey to reform her utterly corrupt ad-

ministration of Syria, so as to protect the lives of her Christian subjects. Both show a disposition to

money; the troops are unpaid, unfed; the steamships uncoaled even. But Turkish army and on vy in the present case are allies of England, France and Austria (against Kos-uth and Garibaldi)—spe-cially protective of the last, on the gravely exposed points of Creatian, Hungarian and so Venetian insurrection. Austria seems now determined not to make fur-

ther concessions to Hungary. The Council, so-called representative, of the Austrian Empire -- to which Hungary, Venetia, the Tyrol, Croatia, Transylvania, refused to send deputies, met last Monday, and listened to Franz Joseph's speech of inauguration as a Constitutional monarch. It is a speech good to fall back upon, fall of brave words remembering by the subjects of the thereby abdica-ting arbitrary monarch, whether he be sincere, and purpose to keep his promise or not. One thing is plainer than the imperial scepter, namely, that if Francis Joseph said what he thought the 29th of last month, he must think that all his past domestic policy has been one long bungle, as unjust as unwise. "I am firmly convinced," he says, "that free insti-"tutions are salutary!" The closing paragraphs are more significant than this cheap rhetoric, in immediate view of the actual state of Europe as to peace or war. In these he protests his desire for peace, recognizes the need of peace, and the expressed want of it in Europe generally; presents as the first object of the labors of the Council the restoration of a balance between the receipts and expenses of the Empire, but closes with the declared determinution of repelling all attacks upon the indivisible unity of the Austrian Monarchy. He wishes to avo d war, and, to judge from present appearances, [which your correspondent won't undertake to war-rant will wash even under the short trial of May showers, but which he does think indicate, so far as they indicate anything, a peaceful Summer], can avoid for the present a war. But he will refuse to redress the wrongs of Hungary, or grant the rights of Venetia, at any cost. Taxes in Hungary are now to be collected by force; not a knapsack's weight is to be removed from the crushing weight of military occupation that now rests on Venetia. What now helps to harden the vain heart of this Hapsburg Pharaoh, and strengthen the false pride of his purpose not to let the people go, is the loud ap-planse with which he was greeted as he drove through the (spontaneously, of course) illuminated streets of Vienna, an evening or two after his liberal mangural. And so he naturally enough thinks as his old royal mummy brother in Egyptian darkness thought, that he can ride on, ever triumphant. Already he mistakes 1861 for the sample end of eternity; he forgets the plague years of 1848-'49, the plague year of 1859, when the waters which are in the rivers of Italy ran red with the blood of his warriors. And so he fields up for a moment now, momentarily scared into a pretense of liberalism, but resolved all the same, in arrogant confidence, to drive on with his chariots and his horsemen whenever the afflicted children of Liberty shall attempt an escape from their bondage. And then will be and his house be swallowed up in an aveng-ing red sea of blood. Stop dly, in advance, he does now already loosen his bach pins. This partial granting of part of the rights of part of his subjects, is a justification of the claims of all the rights of all the rest. On the 29th of April the despote monarch of all the Austrian Empire abdicated in favor of the constitutional monarch of part of that Empire. In practice, this is a palliative measure; in principle, it is suicide: it is taking arsenic to cure consump-tion. F. Joseph may have taken the hint from the

practice of his Transylvanian peasants.

Francis II., King in partibus, late of Naples, still sits at Rome, safely encouraging the desperate and dangerous attempts of his few sincere partisans, and dangerous attempts of his few sincere partisans, and of such followers as they can recruit from among his disbanded troops, common bandits, esc ped prisoners, and the lowest ruff-scuff of a population degraded by generations of misrule, to embarass the political reorganization of the radically corrupted Neapolitan people. If the Black people of the American Southern States were capable of generating themselves, it would be the stronger. of governing themselves, it would be the strongest possible proof that the foolsystem of tuman Slavery, so far from deserving the reproaches of the phil-anthropists and political philosophers of the civil-ized world, was an admirable system of political education. The great difficulties, the excessive emeducation. The great difficulties, the excession to barrasments that meet the Italian Government at every step in its actual efforts at organization, are every step in its actual efforts at organization, are on the contrary the irrefutable condemnatory proofs of the late Neapolitan system of misgovernment. The real wonder is, that the Italian Gov ernment gets on as well as it does. It gets on

bravely.

Cardinal Antonelli, who is the keeper of the Pope, has refused to advise Francis II, to leave Rame. The request is supposed to have been made by France at the suggestion, and in accord with the Italian Cabinet. Very good. The radically false position of the French garrison at Rome—protect-Rome and whatever is done at Rome, comes out all the stronger. The mere torce of things, their absolutely necessary drist, is rendering this false position steadily more and more untenable. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether Cavour himself really would like to see the French-Roman garson retire. For this, among other reasons: So long as it remains it relieves his Government from undertaking the responsibility of protecting the Pontiff King, and of setting practically and defi-nitively the question of whether the Pontiff is King; and at the same time it is present, with its full sup-ply of military munitions, a moral and material aid d preventive-if the war must come, an immed and preventive—if the war must come, an immediately active military auxiliary—against an Austrian attack. Your correspondent ventures to doubt whether the ablest patriotic statesman of Italy, Count Cavour, really desires the banishment of King Francis from Rome, or the removal of the French garrison, right away. The actual presence of both in the Eternal City, I guess, plays in with his ong game of acquiring Rome as the capital of United I guess he will win. One reason for King his bad Bavarian wife is in an "interesting situa-tion," and insists on being delivered of an Italian prince on Italian ground. A sentimest pleasingly creditable to that lady, and not of the slightest po-litical importance.

What presents itself as among the most promi nent features of cotemporary European History is the singular, excessive and now nearly complete preparation for war visible in all European States. The foremost effort of all European Governments foremost effort of all European Governments the past three or four years has been directed for the past three or four years has been directed steadily to that end. To-day Europe is armed as she never was before. If a war should break out, the destruction of human life would doubtless be more extensive and more briefly executed than in any war recorded. With this state of preparation, very terror inspired by the impending outbrent is one of the efficient causes for retarding its imminence. But note, hopefully, amid all this exceptremendous preparation for wholesa

tionally tremendous preparation for wholesale butchery, this equally exceptional provision for soothing the inevitable woes of war; I quote from a French medical journal:

"The reorganization of the medical service of the Eeglish army has been accompanied by a fact undicatedly unique hitherto in the history of military medicine, namely, the installation in the general hospitals of female nurses answerable to females only directly, and hobing their office only from the Munister of War, and intermediately only from the general directress or female superintendent residing at London." lirectress or female superintendent residing at Lo

So, finally, thanks specially to that noby worship-ful woman, Floresce Nightingale, the muddle-headed official world are come to recognize—what every mother's son of as long ago knew—the "rights of woman" and her exceptional faculty to help us through the darkest stages of our existence, or to support us to its close,

We are in receipt of American news up to the 20th April. Their effect upon loyal Americans here is, I suppose, much the same as upon loyal Americans at home. While they sadden they strengthen our hearts. Without presuming to criticise the late action and seeming inaction of the Government too closely, ignorant as we were and necessarily must be of its practical capacity for action, and its motives for maction, we were, in common, content that now at last it must pronounce itself, and do in common rejoice that the Fort Sumter affair has at last provoked the North to pronounce itself and to strengthen the hands of the President in doing his sworn duty. But the sentiments of loyal Americans here must be too like the sentiments of loyal Americans at home to require further mention.

11ow the French look at our American situation

have assurance that disinterested on-lookers approve his action. Such approval the American defenders of America and human freedom do now almost universally find in France. The qualifications of its universality I will here impartially note. To begin with, the real, popular mass of the French know very little more about the United States of America than they do about China; and when I say the popular mass I do not mean to exclude the high vulgar. Many of your readers would be astonished to know, in detail, the number of educated, refined French gentlemen whom I have met in the last ten years, who had not the remotest conception of the nationality of the United States as anything distinct from the Spanish States of North or South America. In fine, they know as little of the physical or political geography of America as [begging whatever is the requisite number of pardons---the number being exactly proportioned to the ignorance of the par-doned] two-thirds of the intelligent readers of THE TRIBUNE know of the political and physical geography of Continental Europe. Limit your passion, my intelligent subscriber, and "bound" Gersion, my intelligent subscriber, and "bound" Ger-many---tell where Belgium begins and Holland ends; be sure that you know the positive positions and relative distances of Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Orleans, Tours, Havre, etc., before you come down too hard upon the benighted foreigner who is confused as to distances between Boston and Detroit. But to pass these accidents of bungling, just as often and just as grossly betalling Americans as Europeans: How do the French, really intelligent, regard us now? I have already, in previous letters, given some proofs of the drift of French feeling in the case. Be assured that this drift has not changed its direction. That the French should prefer the imagined and imaginative pure free-trade tariff of the future Southern Confederacy to the moderately protective revenue tariff of the United States, was natural; that some of the French should confound words with things, and mix free-trade with all sorts of freedom, is not strange. But no greater mistake could be made by hopefully arrogant, imag-inative "Southron," or by faint-hearted, shilly-shally, unprincipled, conunercial Northerner, than to sup-pose that the best moral sentiment of France would sell itself out for more or less pieces of silver. The thoughtful and unthoughtful, the interested and disinterested advocates of free-trade, confounding, more or less intelligently, the word free with whatever thing it is adjoined to, are all to-day, from in terest, from principle, or from confusion of the two, naturally and radically opposed to the Morrill tariff. But not the most of them, not one in ten of them, confounds a politico-economical question about which his mind is, rightly or wrongly, definitively made up, with a question of humanity, a question of history, of civilization, of practical policy.

very real and welcome moral aid and comfort to

There are twelve fully-developed daily newspapers published in Paris. Of these, there is but one that openly, frankly defends and sustains the position assumed by the Southern States. That is the Pays. Its editor, consistent in nothing else, has been always consistent in supporting force against right; honestly, or at any rate boldly logical, he undertakes the detense of Slavery per se, of Slavery in the Southern States of North America, and of their con-stitutional right of secession. Le Pays stands alone in all the French press in this respect. It anticipates the plan of Messrs. Senator Benjamin and others for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy French newspaper in Paris. The Pays is alrendy acquired to their cause. As it has stead-ily opposed, misrepresented, and vilipended every nberal movement in Europe for the past ten years, so it consistently opposes by misstatement and rhe-torical abuse the movement toward Freedom in America. The harmonious consistency of the Pays' resistance to any, however slight, even Napoleonicimperial, advance toward Liberty is in a sort respectable. Various causes, not worth the space of detailing here, combine to make its notoriously un-scrupulous editor-in-chief, Granier de Cassagnae, the advocate of black Siavery in America, as he is of white Slavery in Europe, and of all its consequences. Give the man his due credit. He is logical.

Per centra, except this Paris journal, the Pays, whose circulation ranks seventh in the scale of cir-culation of Paris daily newspapers, there is not one which dares take its position in defense of Slavery There is no time nor space here to analyze the editorial articles of the Parisian daily press for the past four days, which take the American situation for their text. It is but truth to say that, while

they differ in opinion as to the merits of the practical policy of our Government—while some of them doubt the power of the United States Government to vindicate itself—no one of them questions the moral right of the position now taken by the Federal authorities. When I say no one of them, I always except Le Pays, which, beside its natural and radical lover of Slavery and editor-in-chief Granier de Cassagnac, is contributed to by Louis-

So far as material interests go, so far as theoretical interests go, the free-trade doctrine of the Southern Confederacy is flattering to Europe. There could be no greater mistake than to support that this doctrine, even if it were carried out in practice, could bribe the sentiment of the European civilized world to approve the position now taken letters of the opinions uttered in the Freuch daily press, does not need to be qualified to-day by a single word. Consulting the utterances of another press, to wit, the tri-monthly and semi-monthly reriews, the same unity of spirit is evident. La Kerue des Deux Mondes, La Revue Contemporaine, the two first literary reviews in France, and the subordinate periodicals in perfect accord with them on this theme, are unanimous in their eloquent condemnation of the doctrine and practice of Slavery, as exhibited in the Southern division of the late United States. Singularly rising above all these testimonies is the

singularly rising above an these testimones is the remarkable work of Agenor Gasparin. In the time when Frenchmen could freely speak their thoughts, M. Gasparin made himself justly eminent as the ardent advocate of Protestant and human rights. To Slavery, in all shapes, whether imposed by the Church on thought, or by whiteson blacks, he was Church on thought, or by whites on blacks, he was long ago an opponent as distinguished by his purity of purpose as by his eloquence of language. Published within the past month, written necessarily since the election of Mr. Lincold, but soundly thought out long ago, is his admirable work, as legically sound as ardently eloquent, entitled Un Grand Peuple qui se releve—Les Etats Unis en 1861. It is very noticeable, indeed, that this octave volume, though written and pushed through the press on occasion of the American crisis, does not bear any marks of careless composition. M. de Gasparin is an old consistent lover of freedom in its largest proper sense—as, for the rest, his formerly eminent position as a French Protestant, politically and religiously liberal, honestly carned, sufficiently proves. The leading idea of this book may be proves. The leading idea of this book may be guessed from its title—"A Great People Rising." The protest of the Free North against the slave-holding and slave held South, openly stated in the election of 1860, was to M. de Gasparin as to some

others of us, the hopeful proof that we were a people; a nation, independent of a slaveholding, un-fortunate, damnable accident. In the nation's as-sertion of itself at that election, M. de Gasparin sees the proof of the resurrection of the nation, its recognition of its vital force. Despite all our won-derful material prosperity, we were going down to death as a nation

I cannot, in a paragraph, hope to give a full idea of this remarkable work of Count de Gasparin; in no one respect so remarkable as in its constantly patent proof of the author's curious familiarity with the historical facts of the last few years of American history. He has read carefully, although with pain-ful disgust and surprise, as a Christian and states-The New-York Observer and man, the columns the printed sermons of its approved cottoneuse theologians. Very few Americans abroad are so familian with American affairs in their various phases as the Count de Gasparin. He thinks, as you see by the Count de Gasparin. He thinks, as you see by the title of his book, that we are rising, awakening, coming to ourselves, asserting our right in this time of trial, and by virtue of that trial. Very and hopefully remarkable is this book in this among other respects, that had the whole octave volume been written and printed since last Monday, and the American news then received, it could not be more apt to the time than it is. I cannot conceive of a better book to be commended to the faint-hearted though loyal citizens of the United States than this work of a French liberal, Pro-How the French look at our American situation may have some interest to your readers. However confident one is of being in the right, it yet is a work that the Revue des Deux Mondes, speaking of

the American crisis, says: "Legality (droit), jus"tice, and prudence have been on the side of the
"Federal Government, If this fatal war must break out, liberal Europe cannot hesitate between

"break out, liberal Europe cannot hesitate between the two camps; its prayers will accompany the cause of the North, the cause of human liberty. "of emancipation, against the cynical and violent "party of Slavery."

So far from regarding our actual position as a downfall from past glory, M. de Gasparin was flownfall from past glory, M. de Gasparin was flownfall from past glory, M. de Gasparin was downfall. Our election of Lincoln was to him—a statesman, Christian, philosopher, free from all local and merely party excitement—was to him. all local and merely early excitement—was to him, I say, the grateful proof that at last the Great People, too long sunk in gress material interests, lulled to drowsy disregard of its present self-respect, and of its future even material interests, was risen to self-consciousness—un Grand Peuple qui se rèlece.

There is not an idea, hardly a line in this book, that has not been set forth, that would not be in place, in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It might be the best of text-books, as it is the remarkable ré-sumé statement and defense of the political and Christian, practical and theoretical doctrines of the Republican party in their present and in every possible future application. I must close my occessarily imperfect summary of this book, with a brief citation: "La Justice ne peut mat faire." I like to remind myself of this saying when I consider the present situation of America. In escaping a certain and shameful death, it certainly will not escape struggles and trials; in reviving [en rentrant dans to rie] it is going to meet, for a much lorger period than some fancy, buttle and danger; Life is made up of that. It is a wearisome business to live; and nations who mean to keep their place in this world, who mean to act and not doze, should know that they will have their share of suffering. In the long run, it the United States lose some of the stars from their flag, it will be none the less glorious and respected. New stars will be added, and the lost once will, must, in the end, return.

THE NATIONALITIES .- The Rev. William Goodell will preach on Sabbath evening, May 19, in the Church of the Puritans, Union square. Subject: "The Nationalities; their Origin, Mission, Responsibilities, and Destinies." Services to commence at 74 o'clock. The 3d No. of Frank Moore's Rebellion Record in

ready to-day. G. P. Putnam, Publisher.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Oswedo, May 17, 1851.—Flore steady and on thenged. We may quiet and no sales. Cosks in limited demand; sales 18 000 bush. Himods, not strictly prime, on provide terms. Other Grains quiet. Canal Franciscus inclusinged; Flour 28c., Wheat 9c. and Committee to New York. Lake Informatic 8,000 bits Flour, 98-20-bush. Wheat, 68 000 bush. Corp. 2,000 bush Gurs and 4,700 bush. Wheat, and 4,700 bush. Cars.

Carls. Carls. Exponents, 5,000 obs. Foot, 5,000 obs. Obs. Vanad 44 700 bush. Corn.

Allary, May 17.—Flour very active for choice, and double-extra medium grades duil; sales only 2,000 bbls. Wheat—sales of 3,000 bush. Camada West at \$1.40. Wheat—sales of 3,000 bush. Carls. Oars—50c. for Canada East: 30%3-jc. for Sinte, Balley duil; car lots two fowed State 5tc., and 3,000 bush. Carls. Wheat offic. Wheat offic. Wheat of Except the Sinte State of Sinte Si

for New-York-970 bbis. Flour, 420 bbis. Whitay, and 1,800 bbis. Plov.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—FLOUR dull at #4 5002#1 60 for Superfine. Whiteky steady at 124c. Photesions—Nothing doing; grices mastified and routinal.

CHOLAGO, May 17.—FLOUR inactive. Whitat irregular; #1 20 for No. 1. Conn firm at 40040c. Oars 25c. Receives—4,100 bbis. Flour, 40,000 bbis. Plour, 40,000 bbis. Plour, 40,000 bbis. Corn. Superstrate.

—2,300 bbis. Flour, 40,000 bbis. Wheat, 130,000 bbis. Corn. New-Corness. May 17.—Corross—Sales to-day 1,500 bbles, at 11;6112; for Midding; for the week 14,000; receipts, 2,500, against 7,600; total. 1,500,000; stock, 23,500. Corress—Thoweek's sales are 2,000 bags at 11,011; co., timports, 5,000; stock, 10,000; sales are 2,000 bags at 11,015; c., timports, 5,000; stock, 10,000; and 21,000, same time last year. Farmours on Cotton to Liverpool, id.

TO DEPART.
Leure.
New York So
New York Liv
New York Liv
New York Ha City of Baltimore TO ARRIVE. New York.

In steamship Karuak, from Hannas and Nassau, N. P.—Mr. C. H. R. Dohring, Mrs. A. Feles, Mrs. M. Rathven, G. Ehna and family, Edw. Delans, Mrs. Chorchill, and tandity, F. Allison and lady. E. Crumpert Chas. P. Flecher and family, J. G. Thompson, J. P. Montagne, Mrs. Barker and servant, P. K. Stevans, E. H. Jones, Elliott Littlejohn, J. Teller and lady, George Thomadyke, G. de Romino, A. Macarty, H. Rose, Mrs. C. Tyng, E. B. Graves and family, R. H. Tocker, A. G. Cetti, A. W. Hart, F. de Loyane, W. Smithett, G. Tompkine, H. Lochras, C. W. Smith and lady, B. Esker, Charles Hartiman, M. Faryo, Ant'o Servis H. W. Mills, J. J. Baget, J. A. Machado, H. Wetmore, C. Deverger, E. Marty, Capt. W. A. Ells, Mrs. O'Reilley and familty, J. M. Fornado, H. Brown, G. Unadmine and lady. E. Fuert, A. A. Silva, C. A. Jackson, H. Balkman, and framity, B. L. Burnside and familty, Jens F. Cocke, W. O. Sewell, L. Wright, J. T. Howell, John Fyfe, J. Ramsey, W. Jones, A. G. Bartiett, Joseph Navon, J. S. Berreda and familty, J. Malcolm, J. A. Many, J. W. Reed, John Gratrik, Mrs. McWatero and child, Mr. Painter and lady, Mr. Heiderlaupen and lady, Jns. Bornside and familty, J. K. Dunbann, A. Blitges, A. Druper and familty, J. K. Dunbann, A. Blitges, A. Druper and familty, J. K. Dunbann, A. Blitges, A. Druper and familty, J. K. Dunbann, A. Blitges, A. Druper and family, A. G. Deivalle, A. Thompson and family, Misses Cadebury, A. Piot, P. Lectinux, J. Zouends, J. H. Ocodwin, J. Malcet, G. W. Higgs, J. rhibbick, Testa 121.

In steamship star of the South, from Washington, D. C.—D. Major and familty, Alled Params, S. B. Smith, S. Sherman, L.

## MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK ..... MAY 17.

Cleared.

Steamships—City of Baltimore (Br.), Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bienville, Rathborn, Havana; Hammonia, Swensen, Ham-

Silps—John Bertram (Ham.) Knudson Hamburg, J. E. Am-sinck & Co.: Antarctic, Sconfer, Antwerp; Junet Trundy, Gould, Bristol, Eng. R. W. Trundy, Balks—Outlie, Danverman, Bennen; Venns, Atkinson, Cur-coa, James Foulke's Sous, Evening Star, Hillard, Ponce, F. R., H. Underwood.

Brigs-Milwauke, Brown, Boston, Miller & Houghton: Lock-Lomond, Black, Plymouth, R. P. Buck & Co., Flying Eagle, Lord, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters: Young America, Pool, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager; Empire, Beneve, Elizabethport, Schoolers-S. S. Simmons, Gandy, Philadelphia, J. F. Car-ver, Renville, Boston, Milier & Houghton: J. P. Wetherli, Line-kela Philadelphia; A. Light, Bryant, Philadelphia, Yatea & Port-ertheid; A. Hastings, Chapman, S. John, P. I. Nevins & Sont-M. Ragers, Farren, New-Haven; Nicanor, Parker Elizabethport; W. Strauss, Maxwell, St. Kitts; Julia, Cox, Fogo, N. F., D. R. Dewolf.

Sleep-Ida E. Vail, Vail, Providence. Steamers-Concerd, Norman, Philadelphia; Mars, Nichola, Philadelphia

Arrived.

Stesmahlp Karnak, (Br. screw), Le Messurier, Havans May II, and Nassen I3, undee and pass. to E. Cunard.
Steamship Philiadelphia. — Philisdelphia Navy Yerd, with orduner, and proceeded to Brooklyn Navy Yerd.
U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, Washington, D. C. 40, hours, where she lauded the 24 Connecticut Refinest: May 15, at 7p. m. spoke schr. Mott bedell at the mouth of the Potomec, bound for Washington, D. C.; May 16, of Chincotesque, spoke schr. Henry Nott, standing N.
Steamship Star of the South (U. S. transport), Kasrney, Washington, D. C., 5 bours, 16th Inst., at 1p. m., 20 miles S. E. from Chincotesque Shoals, passed a steamer with three smalchrs in tow, bound N.; 17th, at 4 a. m. off Barnegat, passed we tugboats bound S., each with a schr. in tow.
Ship Bore (Rass.) Leufeaelins, Dankerque, Fr., 33 days, baliat to Funch, Meinche & Wendt.
Bark A. H. Kimball (of Rockland), Packard, Galveston April. 26, cotton, hides, &c., to master.
Brig Stare of Maine (of Machhae), Cates, Cette March 34; passed the Rock April 4, wine, brandy, &c., to Thompson & Buster, May 2, lat 250 d. los. 34, spoke schr. Darville, of and from Richmond for Rio Janeiro. The S. of M. for the past 20 days had light batility winds and calms.
Brig Wm. M. Groton, Smith, Fort Monroe 3 days, ballart.
Brig Milwankee, Brown, Fort Ewen, coal for Boston.
Brig Canina, Punkham, Elizabethport for Boston.
Brig Canina, Punkham, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Alpine, Bray, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Schr. Brine, Brews, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Schr. Japine, Bray, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Schr. J. Carrer, Remwille, Port Ewen, coal for Porvidesce.
Schr. Halpine, Bray, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Schr. J. Farrer, Remwille, Port Ewen, coal for Porvidesce.
Schr. Halpine, Bray, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Schr. J. Tinae, Thurston, E

Bynner.
Steamer S. Burden, Loper, Philisdelphia, mdse. to Loper & Kickpatrick. r Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, mdss. to J. & N.

Sicanor Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, mose to J. a. M.
Brigss.

BELOW—Ship Olad Tidings; barks Greyhound, Gulbrandson,
from Palermo; and R. H. Gamble.

SAILED—May 16, ship Withelmsburg (Ham.), for London.

Barks Caseo, for Philadelphia; Hamingdon, for Bartimeres
John Hows, for Giorcester.

Brigs Ocean Bird (Br.), for Bermoda: Orien, for Salem; Sasab
Brigs Ocean Bird (Br.), for Relize, Hond; Plight, for Robins; Ettas
M. Nowhall (Br.), for Relize, Hond; Plight, for Robins; Ettas
Gouldsboro, Me.

May 17, ateamablya Bisuville, for Havana; Coalmooaless. (cs.
Washington.

Washington.

WIND-During the day, from N. W.